

## Amusements.

AMERICAN THEATRE—2-8. The Captain and the Girl.  
ACADEMY OF DESIGN—Day and evening. The  
Water Color Society's Exhibition.  
ACADEMY OF MUSIC—2-8. The Girl of the Hill.  
AMERICAN THEATRE—2-8. The Girl of the Hill.  
ATLANTIC GARDEN, 30 to 32 Broadway—Concert  
and Vaudeville.  
BOOTH THEATRE—2-8. The Girl of the Hill.  
BROADWAY THEATRE—2-8. The Girl of the Hill.  
CANTON THEATRE—2-8. The Girl of the Hill.  
CASINO, 2-8. The Girl of the Hill.  
COLUMBIAN THEATRE—2-8. The Girl of the Hill.  
DAILY THEATRE—2-8. The Girl of the Hill.  
EMPIRE THEATRE—2-8. The Girl of the Hill.  
FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE—2-8. The Girl of the Hill.  
GARDEN THEATRE—2-8. The Girl of the Hill.  
HARRISON THEATRE—2-8. The Girl of the Hill.  
HARLEM OPERA HOUSE—2-8. The Girl of the Hill.  
HERALD SQUARE THEATRE—2-8. The Girl of the Hill.  
HOVEY THEATRE—2-8. The Girl of the Hill.  
ROYAL THEATRE—2-8. The Girl of the Hill.  
KOSCIUSKO THEATRE—2-8. The Girl of the Hill.  
LUXEMBURG THEATRE—2-8. The Girl of the Hill.  
PALMER THEATRE—2-8. The Girl of the Hill.  
PROCTOR'S—10 a. m. to 10:30 p. m.—Vaudeville.  
STANDARD THEATRE—2-8. The Girl of the Hill.  
STAR THEATRE—2-8. The Girl of the Hill.  
14TH STREET THEATRE—2-8. The Girl of the Hill.  
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## Business Notices.

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## New-York Daily Tribune

FOUNDED BY HORACE GREELEY.

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 23, 1895.

## FOURTEEN PAGES.

## THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

Foreign.—Mr. Bayard was among the speakers  
at a meeting in London in support of the plan to  
raise a fund for buying Carib's house.  
Lord Dufferin, in a speech, said that the relations  
between England and France are thoroughly  
friendly. — The General Assembly of the Ger-  
man Chambers of Commerce has adopted a resolu-  
tion in support of the gold standard.

Congress.—Both branches in session. — House:  
Senate: The Indian Appropriation bill was con-  
sidered. Little progress being made. — House:  
The General Deficiency bill occupied most of the  
day, private pension bills being considered at a  
night session.

Domestic.—Governor Morton designated the  
seven justices who are to compose the new ap-  
pellate division of the Supreme Court for the 1st  
Judicial Department. — Three lives were lost  
and property worth \$100,000 destroyed in a fire at  
Hot Springs, Ark. — Washington's Birthday  
was observed generally throughout the Union; in  
Chicago Archbishop Ireland delivered an address  
on "American Citizenship." — Benjamin F.  
Prescott, ex-Governor of New-Hampshire, died at  
Epping, N. H. — The burial of Minister Gray  
took place at Union City, Ind.

City and Suburban.—Washington's Birthday  
was very generally observed; dinners were given  
by the Southern Society, Sons of the Revolution,  
New-York State Society of the Cincinnati, Syra-  
cuse Alumni and the Publishers' Association.  
— News was received that the Standard Oil  
Barge No. 58 had arrived safely at Hamilton,  
Bermuda. — Rumors, apparently without the  
slightest foundation, were circulated that Mayor  
Strong was going to resign. — The Dog  
Show closed; it was learned that eight dogs had  
been poisoned.

The Weather.—Forecast for to-day: Fair, prob-  
ably slightly warmer; high west to southwest  
winds, diminishing. Temperature yesterday:  
Lowest, 18 degrees; highest, 36; average, 24½.

As the present Congressional session draws  
near its end and the probability that the next Con-  
gress will be called together at an early day  
seems to gain in strength. Yesterday was a  
failure so far as the Senate was concerned, and  
the disposition of the Democratic leaders is  
such that some of the appropriation bills are  
likely to fail, or, if passed, to be in a shape to  
insure the Presidential veto. The country is  
heartily tired of the Lilliputian Congress, but the  
Lilliputian Congress, especially in the  
lower house, which will contain 244 Republicans  
and 104 Democrats, with a handful of Inde-  
pendents and Populists.

The rumor about Mayor Strong's resignation  
can be dismissed as nothing but the veriest  
holiday gossip. Of course such an idea has  
never entered the Mayor's head. To abandon  
his post now would be the act of a deserter, and  
William L. Strong is the furthest remove from  
that. He has entered upon a solemn trust, and  
nothing is more certain than that he will  
discharge his duties courageously until the  
end of his term. His present indisposition,  
as we understand it, is not of a serious char-  
acter, and will not detain him from his office  
long.

Only his complete physical prostration  
would justify him in even considering the ques-  
tion of resigning; and speculation as to what  
might occur in this contingency is as idle as it  
is foolish.

The Dog Show, which closed yesterday, has  
been a decided success from all points of view,  
barring only the display of malice which re-  
sulted in the killing of eight valuable animals  
yesterday morning by poison. Nothing is known  
regarding the author of this infamous and  
cowardly act, or the motive animating him.

The Kennel Club and the Bergh Society are  
taking steps to discover him, if possible, and  
to punish him.

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have offered rewards for his arrest. Nothing  
of this kind has occurred at previous dog shows,  
but it will naturally tend to make exhibitors  
cautious about taking part in future exhibitions.  
The coincidence of the holiday with the last day  
of the show led to a large attendance yesterday.  
Four days have exhausted the patience of the dogs,  
but the public would be glad to have the  
show go on longer.

Governor Morton has acted belatedly in desig-  
nating the seven judges who are to compose the  
Appellate Division of the Supreme Court for the  
First Judicial Department. This Appellate  
Division is to have the jurisdiction now exer-  
cised by the General Terms of the Supreme,  
Superior and Common Pleas courts in this city.  
The Superior Court and the Court of Common  
Pleas will cease to exist on the 1st of January  
next, and will be merged with the Supreme  
Court. The Appellate Division is constituted  
this early so as to give plenty of time for the  
transfer of these two courts in accordance with  
the requirement of the amended Constitution.

Mr. Deland, the secretary of the Rapid Trans-  
it Commission, has entered on a defence of the  
action of that body in planning for a road run-  
ning further north on the West Side of the city  
than on the East Side, but that he has made a  
good case we cannot concede. It is true, as he  
points out, that on neither side does the pro-  
posed rapid-transit line extend to the city's lim-  
its. It is true also that the upper East Side,  
although having the larger population, is dis-  
criminated against, since rapid transit has  
been planned for it to stop seven miles short of  
the northern boundary of the city, while on the  
lower side only four miles are left uncovered.  
Further, to say that Mott Haven is a good point  
to call a halt because several existing roads  
radiate from that place would be partly of rea-  
soning lead the Rapid Transit Commissioners  
to end their East Side line at the Grand Central  
Station in case there wasn't money enough to  
go further.

## THE DELAWARE SENATORSHIP.

The Tribune is not in the habit of abridging  
advice upon Republicans in other States who  
have been commissioned to act for the party in  
convention or Legislature. Their right to nomi-  
nate their own candidates, manage their own  
campaigns and settle their own controversies is  
not less obvious than the generally wise use  
which they make of their opportunities. But  
occasionally an opinion formed from an outside  
view may be properly expressed, especially in  
cases when the insiders cause the fact to ap-  
pear that they are in serious trouble. This is  
clearly the situation at the present time in Dela-  
ware, where the Republican majority in the  
Legislature are showing the country how not  
to elect a United States Senator.

The choice of a successor to Senator Higgins  
is an important matter to the whole country,  
and the whole country is justified in urging the  
repositories of this trust to consider the com-  
mon welfare and promptly take action to pro-  
mote it. It is perfectly clear that the Repub-  
licans who have been steadily voting since the  
beginning of the session to retain Mr. Higgins  
in the place which he fills to the advantage of  
Delaware and of every other State are not mere-  
ly more numerous than the adherents of either  
of the other candidates, but that they represent  
a great majority of the Republicans of Dela-  
ware and the strong preference of good citizens  
of both parties there and elsewhere. The can-  
didacy of Mr. Adkins was in the struggle it has  
outset, and in the course of the struggle it has  
become a serious misfortune. His persistence  
now implies a measure of selfishness for which  
he cannot rationally hope to win a prize which he has  
not earned. If he is not blinded by personal am-  
bition, he is aware that the most he can do is to  
weary the Republican majority in the Legisla-  
ture into a reluctant compromise. We are  
glad to believe that he cannot secure even the  
poor satisfaction of thwarting the popular will  
in this way; but he is doing others, and, we  
trust, his own better nature an injustice by his  
course. It is scarcely necessary to take into  
account the possibility that he might develop  
uninspected qualifications for the work which  
he aspires to take out of Mr. Higgins's hands.  
That is a matter of speculation, or at most of  
prophecy. The certain fact in the case is that  
the Republican Senator from Delaware whose  
term is expiring is, of common knowledge and  
by common consent, admirably fitted for his  
place, that his services have been eminently hon-  
orable and useful, and that his high repute for  
wisdom, ability and character does not in the  
least exceed his deserts. His claim is estab-  
lished and universally recognized, and his party  
eagerly desires his reelection, believing that his  
defeat would be a serious misfortune to the  
country.

Such a waste of opportunity by Delaware  
Republicans would be not only deplored but  
resented. If the adherents of Mr. Adkins  
are under any obligations excepting those which  
their public relations impose, self-respect and  
patriotism require him to release them by with-  
drawing from a contest in which he has won  
no credit thus far, and in which he is in grave  
danger of losing far more than he can possibly  
gain.

## ONE SERIOUS DANGER.

It is supposed at Washington that financial  
legislation is over for the session, and that Sen-  
ator Gorman's amendment to the Sundry Civil  
Appropriations bill will not be pressed. But that  
same amendment is one which ought to pass,  
unless Senators wish to be responsible for other  
bond sales like the latest. The people, it is cer-  
tain, would prefer to have a chance to take any  
bonds of the Government directly, without pay-  
ing a profit of millions to any syndicate, and as  
the President has tied himself up for six months  
by his bargain with foreign bankers, the voters  
look to Congress to prevent other transactions  
of the same nature. All that was legitimate in  
the contract comes to an end when the bankers  
have delivered their gold and taken their bonds.  
If there exists, as some apologists for the Pres-  
ident say, any agreement by the bankers to pro-  
tect or wet-nurse the Treasury for months after  
their contract has been completely performed,  
it would be well to have any such hitherto un-  
concealed compact brought to light.

One other point the friends of sound currency  
at Washington surely will not neglect. The  
dangerous provision asked by Secretary Carlisle  
as an amendment to the Sundry Civil bill, giv-  
ing him power in redeeming legal-tender notes  
to issue only such denominations as he may  
please, and thus to suppress the small legal  
tenders in order to force more silver certificates  
into use, has no justification. It will be justly  
denounced, if adopted, as a contrivance to throw  
upon the wage-receivers nearly all the risk and  
loss which may be involved by increased issues  
of a currency not redeemable in gold. Members  
of Congress will remember that the silver cer-  
tificates are not kept at par by any provision  
for redemption of legal tenders in gold, and have  
already been so largely issued that they em-  
barrass business throughout the country. Dis-  
crimination against them in banking operations  
is simply unavoidable, where no adequate means  
exist of emptying them into the Treasury  
through payments. It would be a crazy policy  
to thrust many millions more of the small silver  
certificates into the circulation with which  
wages are paid and retail trade is carried on,  
and yet this appears to be the avowed intention  
of the amendment in question.

It is clear enough by this time, even to Demo-

crats of fair intelligence, that this Congress is  
not the sort of body by which any changes of  
the monetary system can be safely made. There  
will come a Congress presently to which the  
people at their last elections have entrusted the  
power, and one of the most important duties  
of that Congress will be to make whatever  
changes in the currency system it may think  
expedient. There is no propriety in attempting  
to block the path of the next Congress on this  
question by changes which cannot fail to em-  
barrass its action, and may prove the turning-  
point in the gravest decisions for good or evil.  
This disgraced and moribund Congress is not  
fit to frame monetary laws upon which the  
future may depend. Neither ought Republicans  
themselves to be willing to change the currency  
system, in a matter so vital, with no more thor-  
ough consideration than is possible in the dying  
hours of the session. The change which Sec-  
retary Carlisle proposes is one which ought to be  
defeated, even though an appropriation bill  
should fail.

## "SEEDINDAMFUST."

Let us adapt ourselves to conditions which  
have undergone something of a change during  
the last two years. Several illusions have been  
dispelled in that time. One in particular, as to  
what constitutes Harmony with a large H in  
the Republican organization of this country, the  
occurrences of the last year, and especially the  
election of last November, had a meaning un-  
mistakable, to which the events of the last week  
have given emphasis. Harmony does not mean  
that more than 100,000 Republicans in this city  
have adjusted themselves, their preferences,  
their opinions, their convictions, to the will of  
one man, without whose controlling influence  
and constant supervision they would be without  
methods or machinery, organization or cohesion.  
If, a year ago, some Republicans believed in  
the system of practical politics and centralized  
power, of which Mr. Richard Croker and Mr.  
Thomas C. Platt were recognized exponents,  
rejoiced in the reflection that the vacation of  
office-holding was not dependent upon the fickle-  
ness of public opinion, but was a matter of  
business arrangement with a master and boss;  
if other Republicans confessed it with shame,  
and still others, the great mass of the voters  
rose up in angry revolt against it, it can truth-  
fully be said that the condition exists no longer.  
It is not necessary now for the majority of the  
taxpayers and voters of this great city to con-  
sult Mr. Croker or placate Mr. Platt. That il-  
lusion is dispelled and that day past. The dis-  
position under which Mr. Croker sat in East  
Fourteenth Street with rills of revenue pouring  
into his lap from every haunt of vice and dis-  
orderly resort, and from every blackmailer,  
thief and thug on Manhattan Island, and under  
which Thomas C. Platt in lower Broadway  
touched buttons that tapped every corporation  
treasury, working Legislatures at Albany mean-  
while by long-distance telephone, each keeping  
his own party harmonious and each in harmo-  
nious relation with the other, that dispensation is  
dead and done for. For some other evil day  
hereafter there may be other "Bosses," but the  
day of these, thank God! is over; Croker's  
passed, Platt's slowly and suddenly passing.

It would be better if the latter could realize  
his loss of power and prestige, and, above all,  
the changed political conditions visible to any  
clear-sighted person of ordinary intelligence, not  
only in this city, but throughout the country,  
and in the exercise of a reasonable discretion  
cease making himself a spectacle by fighting  
fate and struggling against the inevitable. This  
he seems unable to do. He stands very much  
upon the order of his going; is surely, redoubt-  
less, recalcitrant. He has so far recognized the  
changed situation as to modify very consid-  
erably the terms upon which a little while ago  
he was willing to permit the legally elected  
Mayor of this city, the Governor of the State  
and the Legislature to discharge their appointed  
functions according to their own sense of duty,  
and not merely in deference to his wishes and  
obedience to his will. It is only within the  
last week that public declaration was made by  
one of his champions in the press, that because  
he held the Republican nomination for Mayor  
"in the palm of his hand" and did not oppose  
Mr. Strong; and because, having the machinery  
with which he might have defrauded his own  
party out of the election, he did not use it; and  
because, having the power by "one word at Al-  
bany" to defeat the passage of the bills necessary  
to carry into effect the policy of reform, he ab-  
stained from its exercise, he was entitled, to be  
considered the "creator" of Mayor Strong  
and as such to have the direction of his admin-  
istration, the control of his appointments and  
the dispensation of the municipal patronage.  
And a few persons, much more noisy than  
numerous, have talked to and with one another  
very earnestly during the last month about the  
mischievous Mayor Strong is doing to the Repub-  
lican party by conducting his administration as  
if he did not owe his political existence to Mr.  
Platt. They say that if he keeps on in this  
way the party will be hopelessly disrupted.  
They are clamorous for Harmony with a large  
H, which they are quite sure cannot be had  
except under the direction of a "Boss" with a  
large B, and is now out of the question un-  
less something is quickly done for the Placation  
of Platt with two large P's.

Well, in this state of things let us calmly con-  
sider the situation. Its salient feature is that  
Mr. Platt is not now the Republican party, nor  
its "Boss." He is not the leader even of a  
formidable faction, and at his present rate of  
progress will soon cease to be anybody in par-  
ticular. There is too little of him for a great  
party to trench itself to keep in harmony with,  
and it costs too much to "placate" him. He  
eliminated when by his orders his creatures  
deposed William Brookfield from the chair-  
manship of the State and County committees to  
gratify personal spite and a political grudge.  
He toppled when Mayor Strong showed his in-  
dependence by appointing Brookfield Commis-  
sioner of Public Works. He began going to  
pieces when he tried the ghastly experiment of  
a Platt mass-meeting in Cooper Union; the  
process continued with the dismal failure of his  
Fifth Avenue Hotel Sunday-school, and after  
what happened in the early part of the week at  
Albany there is little left of him as a "Boss."  
And now his intimates and dependents, and  
perhaps a few timid Republicans who fail to  
appreciate the changed political conditions and  
some consideration be shown him and some  
patronage allowed him for the sake of harmony.  
As to this there is only one thing to be said.  
Mr. Platt has no right on earth, delegated or  
acquired, conceded by usage or usurped by suf-  
ferance, to have any more voice or influence in  
the administration of Mayor Strong than any  
other single individual. Any concession what-  
ever to a man who has the monumental au-  
dacity to claim to hold the Republican party of  
this city "in the palm of his hand" and the  
supreme insolence to assert that he is the  
Mayor's "creator" is dangerous. If the Mayor  
is wise, he will make no concessions and listen  
to no suggestion of compromise from that quar-  
ter. Well accredited rumor has it that when an  
emissary from lower Broadway suggested to  
Colonel Strong just before his nomination that  
he should call on Mr. Platt, that gentleman's  
answer was so brief and comprehensive that it  
seemed like a compound word suddenly lifted  
into the vocabulary. It sounded like "Seed-  
indamfust."

It may not be Scriptural, but it's a fit word  
for the occasion, Mr. Mayor. You can hardly

do better than repeat it at any new advances  
from the same quarter. "Seedindamfust."

## THE EGYPTIAN QUESTION.

Egypt is undergoing another of its periodical  
political crises, or attempts at crises. As usual,  
it takes the form of a futile spasm against Brit-  
ish authority, and, as usual, will doubtless come  
to nothing, so far as Egypt itself is concerned.  
On several occasions the young Khedive has  
tried to rule the country over which he reigns—  
always with the same result. Sturdy old Lord  
Cromer lets him frisk and gambol to the end  
of his tether and then pulls him in again, and  
sometimes sharply, sometimes with fatherly tenderness,  
but always with a sure, strong and irre-  
sistible hand. Abbas does not like it, of course.  
He really does not know what is best for him  
and for Egypt; and he seems incapable, like  
most other Orientals, of learning by experience.  
He ought to have realized long ago that in Lord  
Cromer's hands he is helpless as the softest  
of clay in the hands of a potter. But he has  
not realized it, and probably never will realize  
it, but will go on to the end of his reign vainly  
imagining that it is possible for him, by some  
cunning stroke of policy, to throw off British  
domination altogether and expel the hated red-  
coats from the Egyptian shores.

His hopes and his plottings will come to  
naught, however, and it is well that they should  
come to naught. Whatever may be thought of  
England's original seizure of Egypt, thirteen  
years ago, and however much Mr. Gladstone's  
action therein may be condemned, one great fact  
seems indisputable. That is, that British rule  
in Egypt has been incalculably beneficent; and  
that is true, not merely with regard to the for-  
eign bondholders, for whose interests Mr. Glad-  
stone was so solicitous, but even more with re-  
gard to the Egyptian people. The whole gov-  
ernment administration has been reformed in  
the interest of justice and economy; the debt  
has been refunded; taxes have been decreased;  
important public works have been executed; and  
the annual budget shows a handsome surplus.  
These results may not be altogether welcome  
to the hands of Arab and Turkish politicians  
who had long plundered and oppressed the  
people at will, but the people themselves appre-  
ciate them gratefully and regard their British  
protectors with confidence and affection.

The really serious and deplorable feature  
of such a strained situation as the present is its  
indication, perhaps, also, its provocation, of a  
certain unfriendliness between two great Eu-  
ropean Powers. France has never forgiven  
England for taking possession of Egypt in 1882;  
chiefly, no doubt, because she knows it was  
through her own blundering that England was  
enabled to do it. There is in Egypt a French  
party, of contractors, politicians and irrespon-  
sible journalists, who have to some extent the  
ear of the Khedive, and are never weary of  
inciting him to intrigues and rebellion against  
British rule. And whenever they succeed in  
thus precipitating even the semblance of a crisis  
France itself is aroused to sympathy with them  
and to some renewed manifestation of ill will  
toward "perfidious Albion." Such ill will is un-  
reasonable, and it is not likely ever to take a  
more serious form than verbal expression.  
It is none the less deplorable, as is everything  
that tends against international confidence and  
friendship. It is a pity France cannot or will  
not see how little ground indeed, how much  
less than none—she really has for grievance  
against England. True, she allowed herself to  
be overreached in Egypt. But where else has  
she not herself overreached England in these  
later years? The histories of Siam, of the Son-  
dan, of the Congo, of the Senegal, of the Niger,  
of Madagascar, are nothing but histories of Eng-  
lish losses and French gains. Surely these more  
than counterbalance Egypt. For sentimental  
reasons, perhaps, France might over Egypt  
above them all. But sentiment should scarcely  
count in the great game of war. In that game,  
in this generation, France has been the winner,  
and she should be satisfied.

## THE ALBANY ATMOSPHERE.

It is well known that atmospheric conditions  
greatly affect the vision. Here on the southeast  
we view things in a haze as "through a glass  
darkly," but in more favored regions near  
heaven people see things face to face and un-  
derstand clearly their form and substance.  
New York State has never boasted overmuch of  
its blue skies. (In the Adirondacks and Cats-  
kills, it is true, there are views which for dis-  
tance suggest the rarefied air of the Rockies,  
but we had not thought that similar meteor-  
ological conditions existed so near the sea level  
as the upper Hudson and Susquehanna valleys.  
A resident of the latter region, however, makes  
a positive statement concerning the superior fa-  
cilities for political observation in those places.  
This student of natural history, who has had  
wide experience of the climate of Binghamton  
and Albany as well as some chance to study the  
shifty, misty and salt-laden air of lower Broad-  
way, declares that up his way lines are well  
drawn, and "we know a Republican when we  
see him, and a Democrat, too. Here in New-  
York it's different. I can't make out any-  
thing." By this we are led to understand that  
views of men and matters are conditioned  
by the place from which they are observed.  
We are fortunate at last to have the theory  
promulgated in concrete form. It explains  
things we had often wondered about. It throws  
a flood of light on many abstruse and hitherto  
insoluble problems of politics. The recent re-  
markable pilgrimage to Albany of a statesman  
for the purpose, as it was said, of devising ven-  
geance on a public officer who had sold him a  
"gold brick" is now easily accounted for as a  
simple search for truth in the pure air which  
prevails in that locality. And the result of that  
visit makes this new scientific theory plausible,  
for when the statesman left Albany he knew a  
great many more things than he did when he  
went there. Every intelligent person must have  
noticed the unfortunate reputation which some  
country statesmen have with the people of this  
city. Observers of keen sight and veracious  
testimony have declared that these men bore the  
markings of members of Tammany Hall.  
It has been said that they favored Tammany  
measures, employed Tammany methods and fre-  
quently showed signs of understanding with the  
sources of Tammany authority. This was the  
way they appeared to New-Yorkers. But when  
one went to Albany and tried to dissect their  
characters he found that the official Red Book  
prepared with the full light of up-country un-  
derstanding declared that these same statesmen  
were Republicans of unquestionable integrity  
and loyalty. How this could be was formerly a  
mystery. It now is clear. Our city smoke and  
river fogs made vision here uncertain. The  
Tammany trading was an optical illusion.

Then again, there have been honorable busi-  
ness men in this city, who said they believed  
in protective tariffs, who always fought Tam-  
many, who invariably voted the Republican  
ticket, contributed to the party campaign ex-  
penses, belonged to the Republican and Union  
League clubs, and were thought by themselves  
and other people in New-York to be Repub-  
licans of the highest standing. Yet we have  
not infrequently heard loud cries from Albany  
that they were not Republicans at all, but that  
they were a lot of old busybodies to whom no  
true party man would give any heed. We un-  
derstand it all now. A cloudy atmosphere has  
bedimmed the New-York intelligence. We did  
not know a party friend and could not detect a  
party enemy. Those who breathed the purified  
air of the Capitol were better judges of char-

acter and motives. They knew a Republican  
when they saw him, and it is to be noted, knew  
a Democrat, too. And it was said they knew  
him well enough to seek him out for friendly  
dealing now and then, but that was only the  
hallucination of some long-distance "looker from  
New-York."

## THE DAY AT WASHINGTON.

The President—Well, Thurber, what have you  
for us to-day in the way of public business?  
The Private Secretary—It is a legal holiday,  
sire, consecrated to the immortal memory of the  
illustrious Father of—  
The President—That will do, Thurber. Fetch  
the morning newspapers.

Secretary Carlisle—If it's a National holiday,  
why not dispense with the reading of the news-  
papers? Since the bond contract came out, I have  
not enjoyed reading the papers. They have been  
ignorant and abusive. I am